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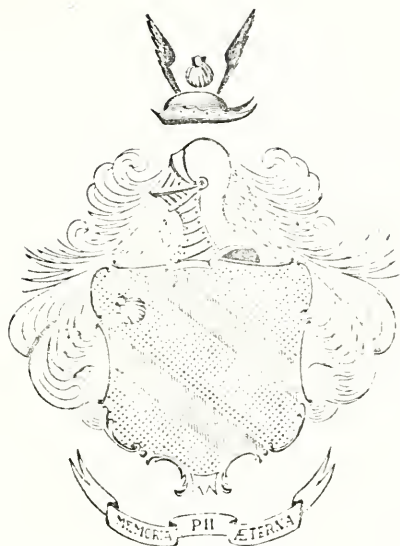
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TRACY COAT OF ARMS.

HISTORICAL ADDRESS

BEFORE THE

FOURTH ANNUAL REUNION

— OF —

THE TRACY FAMILY

— AT —

GOULDSBORO, MAINE.

AUGUST 19, 1899,

— BY —

N. B. TRACY.

HISTORICAL ADDRESS AND GENEALOGY OF THE TRACY FAMILY.

IT is with the greatest of pleasure that I am so privileged to meet you on this auspicious occasion: to meet and form the acquaintance of so many of my kinsmen, descendants of a common ancestor. I am glad to see so many descendants of my great grandfather. Those who not only reside here, but those from different parts of the State, and especially our New Brunswick cousins, who, like myself, for the first time, have to-day met with you, and for the first time enjoy the meeting of the clans. And I trust that this meeting will prove a great benefit to all of you who have gathered here on this historic family spot,—this old homestead. And as we clasp hands around the old hearthstone, and renew the filial love towards each other, as relatives and descendants of him who first landed on yonder shore, and made this place his home; and I sincerely hope ours once a year, at least, for all time.

But HUSH! HARK!! Did ye not hear it? Methinks I hear a voice floating through the boughs overhead, saying, "*Honor thy name!*" HONOR THY NAME!" What name?

The name *Tracy*! That most honorable and ancient name. A name that has been handed down to us for over *seventeen hundred* years on the female line, and a *thousand* years on the male line, an unbroken chain: not a link missing from three hundred years after Christ's time to the present day, down through *twenty-seven* generations of crowned heads, then twenty generations more of the noble house of Tracy. And well may we feel proud that so noble a name comes down to us without a blemish. No dishonor ever left a blot upon the fair name. And let us, one and all, here resolve that it shall be our constant aim to do our utmost to uphold the purity of that glorious name that has been handed down to us by our fathers and mothers.

I am here, to-day, to give you such slight knoweldge of the Tracy race as I have.

We have no data back to Adam's time, nor do I propose to go back to the time of Noah. But there lived near Mt. Ararat,

where Noah's Ark rested after the Flood, upwards of 4348 years ago, and which was the first part of the world to be again re-peopled, after the deluge, and 2348 years before Christ, Syria or Assyria, called Syrians by the people in the Græco-Roman period. The designation of Syrians, however, was given to the great mass of the Semitic population dwelling between the Tiges and Mediterranean Seas. Of the political record of Syria in ancient times, we know but little. At a very early period (as early as 1500 years before Christ, or 3500 years ago), Syria became so populous, and being a progressive, learned, and adventurous people, they began to press out for new lands to explore and occupy. And in the Stone Age they had made their way into Europe, taking and inhabiting the northern part, consisting of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and other northern parts of Europe. This bold people was probably of the Syrian race, known as Phœnicians, for, in later years, after the Stone Age, they used kettles that were made of the same composition and pattern as those made by Hiram of Tyre (who was of the same race) for King Solomon's Temple, in the year 1015 B. C.

This people, as I have before said, was a bold, hardy race, and perhaps the most enlightened or learned of their time, although no doubt following the same religious rites that their more ancient progenitors did. As they worshipped *Baal*, the *Sun God*, who, I believe was a mighty king, whose descendants ruled over these almost mystical people, centuries before Woden or Odin's time, and from whom Odin sprang in a direct line of rulers of this ancient race, who afterwards became known as Scandinavians: composed of Slavs, Danes, Laps, Poles. And from this people, especially the Laps, if the truth could only be known, were the first discoverers of America, and first settled this continent, even before Christ's time, as the American Indians so nearly resemble this people in that barbaric time, both in habits and the same religious worship as the Incas of South America and the Aztecs of the northwestern part of America, and as some very recent discoveries show, without doubt, that such is the case. These discoveries have been found in the homes of the cave dwellers, and in old ruins just discovered in heretofore unexplored forests among the mountains. These ancient Indian tribes worshipped *Baal*, the *Sun God*, and the wandering tribes lived in wigwams made of poles set up and leaned together at the top, forming a cone, which was covered with bark or the hide of some animal: and the ancient Laps lived the same in summer, only they used the hides of the reindeer to cover their huts. And I am sure that it was during the Stone Age that they came to America, as the Indians knew nothing of iron or bronze until after Columbus's time.

The ancient inhabitants of Scandinavia had lived for centuries in the northern part of Europe, before the rest of the world knew of them, and it was at the beginning of written history, in the time of Alexander the Great, about two hundred and fifty years before Christ, a famous philosopher and explorer, in one of his exploring expeditions, discovered them and made a record of the fact. But this hardy people, living in the land of the midnight sun, was so progressive that they were becoming more enlightened and the most learned of all the people on the continent.

Their existence had been almost mythical with the later Greek and Roman people, who used to term them *Angi*, or "Angel-faces," as they were rumored to be so fair. In after years, they called them "Northmen," as they lived beyond the line of the north winds, which was deemed an almost impassable barrier. These Northmen were a flaxen-haired, blue-eyed race of men, simple, honest and good.

In the days of old when Europe was degraded by the chain of slavery, this was the only people that was free and was governed by their own laws, which they themselves had made.

They were a powerful, athletic race, hardy beyond compare, delighting in manly sports and astonishing feats of strength and endurance.

They were first ruled over, as far as records go, in the third century (300 years after Christ), by Woden or Odin, who was described in mythology as an old man, of a tall, powerful frame, long, gray whiskers, and but one eye, but was reputed to be a terror in a fight. And from this old king sprang the female line of the Tracys.

These old Northmen or, later, Norsemen, began to outgrow their own land, and began to harass other nations south of them. They became so bold and invincible that none could long withstand them: they invaded what is now France, and one, a great chieftain, named Rollo, or Rolf, got possession of Rouen, the Northumbria on the river Seine, in 911, and he was thereafter known as Norman and the Duke of Normandy, which county lies in the north of France. He rewarded his followers by giving them fiefs, that is titles and lands: and from this source starts the noble house of Tracy on the the male line, being a baronet of Normandy. I will give an outline of a Tracy pedigree, which will be interesting to all who are descended from Lieutenant Thomas Tracy, of Norwich, Conn., one of the original proprietors and first settlers of that town, and an original proprietor of Windham, Conn.

There were but few of the early settlers of New England that were connected with the nobility or had any royal blood in their veins: and still fewer who claimed such relationship that could trace the connection. But that Lieutenant Thomas

Tracy was descended from Eggerht the first Saxon King of all England, from Alfred the Great, the Emperor Charlemagne, and the Scottish kings and the nobles and distinguished men given below, there can be no doubt. The facts embodied in this pedigree were gleaned from archives and records in England, principally by the late Judge Frederick Plumer Tracy, of California, a native of Windham (Scotland parish), who was most indefatigable and thorough in his investigations.

The facts herewith given are condensed mainly from Chancellor Walworth's Hyde Genealogy, and believed to be clearly established.

Few families in England can trace their ancestry beyond the conquest, but the Tracy family, descendants of Lieutenant Thomas, can trace theirs in the male and female lines with certainty, for more than a thousand years, through thirty-four generations, and through the male line of Tracys, twenty-three generations. Admitting the descent of King Eggerht from Odin, there are, as we have it fifty-four generations, extending through more than fifteen hundred years.

The inside column shows the generations from Odin, the middle column the generations from Eggerht, the first Saxon king, and the outside column the generations from Lieutenant Thomas Tracy, the emigrant settler.

- | | | |
|-------|---|--|
| ... | 1—Woden, or Odin, made himself master of a considerable part of the north part of Europe in the third century, and died in what is now Sweden. He had a son | |
| ... | 2—Beldeg, or Balder, whose son was | |
| ... | 3—Brandius, or Brando, who was the father of | |
| ... | 4—Froedigarius, or Froethgar, was the father of | |
| ... | 5—Wigga, who had a son | |
| ... | 6—Gewesius, or Gewisch, who was the father of | |
| ... | 7—Efl, or Etta, who had a son | |
| ... | 8—Efla (the second), father of | |
| ... | 9—Eliseus, who had a son | |
| ... | 10—Cerdic, the first king of the West Saxons, died in 534. His son | |
| | 11—Kenric, who had a son | |
| ... | 12—Cheaulin, who was the father of | |
| ... | 13—Cuthwin who had a son | |
| ... | 14—Cuth, who was the father of | |
| ... | 15—Chelwald, who had a son | |
| ... | 16—Kenred, who was father of | |
| ... | 17—Ingills, who had a son | |
| ... | 18—Eoppa, who was father of | |
| ... | 19—Easa, who had a son | |
| ... | 20—Alkmund, or Æthelmund, whose son | |
| .. | 1—21—Eggerht, was the first Saxon king of all England | |

He reigned from 800 to 839. During the first 20 years of his reign, he united the whole heptarchy under his rule. He was the father of

- .. 2-22—Æthelwulf, who had a son
- .. 3-23—Alfred (the Great), one of the wisest princes that ever ruled England. He had a son
- .. 4-24—Edward (the Elder), father of
- .. 5-25—Edmund I., who had a son
- .. 6-26—Edgar, who was father of
- .. 7-27—Æthelred II. (the Unready), who had a daughter
- .. 8-28—Princess Goda, by his last wife, Emma of Normandy, daughter of Richard, first Duke of Normandy. She was sister to King Edward the Confessor. She married Dreux, who was Count of Vixin in France; called by English historians, Walter de Mantes, Count of Mantes. He was a great-grandson of Waleran, who succeeded Hugh the Great, Duke of France, as Count of Vixin, in 956. Their second son was
- .. 9-29—Rudolf de Mantes, lord of the manor of Sudley and of Toddington, which he inherited from his mother. He was created Earl of Hereford, by his uncle King Edward the Confessor; but his son was deprived of the earldom by William the Conqueror. His only son was
- .. 10-30—Harold de Mantes, Earl of Hereford, who married Matilda, daughter of Hugh-Lupus, the Earl of Chester, who was a nephew of William the Conqueror. Their eldest son
- .. 11-31—John de Sudley, inherited the lands of his father in Gloucestershire and became Lord of Sudeley and Toddington. He married Grace de Tracy, daughter and heiress of Henry de Tracy, feudal lord of Barnstaple, in Devonshire, in 1164. Her grandfather was a Norman baron and an officer, a captain, in William the Conqueror's army. He fought in the battle of Hastings, and his name is on the "Roll of Battle Abbey." Le Sire de Traci. His coat of arms may be seen in the Roll of Battle Abbey. "Argent, an escallop in the chief point sable, between two bandlets gules." They had two sons, Ralph the heir of the father, and William who inherited the lands of his mother, and assumed her family name, De Tracy, becoming as a Knight of Gloucestershire, having the same coat of arms, except changing the Argent to Or.
- .. 12-32—Sir William de Tracy. (It was customary for the eldest sons to take their father's surnames, or the names of their fathers' estates, while the younger sons assumed the names of the estates allotted to them.)

Sir William was one of three knights who at the instigation

of Henry II., assassinated Thomas a Becket. He was created Archbishop of Canterbury in 1162. At that time his office also included the abbacy of the cathedral monastery. When assuming the duties of his office, Becket became a most zealous champion of the Church against all aggressions of the king and nobility; in fact, he uttered his defiance to the Crown so frequently and openly that it may be said that, to a very great extent, he provoked his own murder. According to the most reliable authorities, he was utterly lacking in diplomacy and tact, and evinced, in a marked degree, the same defiant, fanatical spirit which has characterized austere religious zealots of all ages, and which has usually ended in their entire undoing.

Late in December of 1170, Henry II., having been goaded into semi-madness by Becket's utterances against the Crown, which had been repeated to him by his barons, probably in a highly exaggerated form, was finally induced to make the fatal suggestion to his most trusty knights, that it was his desire to be rid of the troublesome archbishop. This sinister intimation was accepted by four of Henry's retainers, who, late in the night of Dec. 29, visited Becket's residence for the purpose of murdering him. The archbishop had been appraised of their coming by some of his trusty monks, and much against his will, he was finally induced to take refuge in the cathedral, where it was supposed that for the time being, at least, he would be safe from harm, as in that age a great horror existed against any act of sacrilege.

Having failed, however, to find Becket in his palace, the four conspirators, Reginald Fitzurse, Hugh de Moreville, William de Tracy, and Richard le Brey, entered the cathedral. The building was crowded with people, who had assembled for the early morning mass, and the sight of this crowd, together with the fear of sacrilege, led the little band of royal avengers to make an effort to carry their victim from the church. Fitzurse threw down his axe, and tried to drag him out by the collar of his long cloak, calling, "Come with us: you are our prisoner."

"I will not fly, you detestable fellow!" was Becket's reply, roused to his usual vehemence, and wrenching the cloak out of Fitzurse's grasp.

The three knights to whom was now added Hugh Mauclerc, chaplain of Robert de Broc, struggled violently to put him on Tracy's shoulders. Becket set his feet against the pillar and resisted with all his might, whilst Grim a monk, vehemently remonstrating, threw his arms around him to aid his efforts. In the scuffle Becket fastened upon Tracy's shoulders, shook him by his coat of mail, and, exerting his strength, flung him down on the pavement. It was hopeless to carry on the attempt to remove him. And in the final struggle, which now began, Fitzurse, as before, took the lead. But as he approached



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with his drawn sword, the sight of him kindled afresh the archbishop's anger, now heated by the fray: the spirit of the chancellor rose within him, and with a coarse epithet, not calculated to turn away his adversary's wrath, exclaimed, —

"You profligate wretch! you are my man. You have done me fealty: you ought not to touch me."

Fitzurse, glowing with rage, retorted: "I owe you no fealty or homage contrary to my fealty to the king," and waving the sword over his head, cried, "Strike! strike!" but merely dashed off his cap. The archbishop covered his eyes with his joined hands, bent his neck, and said, "I commend my cause and the cause of the Church of God to St. Denys, the martyr of France, to St. Alfege, and to the saints of the Church." Meanwhile Tracy, who since his fall had thrown off his haubeck to move more easily, sprang forward and struck a more decided blow. Grim, the monk, who up to this moment, had his arm around Becket, threw it up, wrapped in a cloak, to intercept the blade, Becket exclaiming, "Spare this defence!" The sword lighted on the arm of the monk, which fell wounded or broken, and he fled, disabled, to the nearest altar, probably that of St. Benedict's, within the chapel.

The next blow, whether struck by Tracy or Fitzurse, was only with the flat of the sword, and again on the bleeding head, which Becket drew back as if stunned, and then raised his clasped hands above it. The blood from the first blow was trickling down his face in a thin streak. He wiped it with his arm, and when he saw the stain, he said, "Into Thy hands, O Lord, I commend my spirit." At the third blow, which was also from Tracy, he sank on his knees, his arms falling, but his hands still joined as if in prayer.

In this posture, he received from Richard Breton, a tremendous blow, accompanied with the exclamation, in allusion to a quarrel of Becket with Prince William, "Take this for the love of my Lord William, brother of the king." The stroke was aimed with such violence that the scalp or crown of the head, which it was remarked was of unusual size, was severed from the skull, and the sword snapped in two on the marble pavement. Hugh of Horsea, the sub-deacon, who had joined the murderers, as they entered the church, taunted by the others with having taken no share in the deed, planted his foot on the neck of the corpse, thrust his sword into the ghastly wound and scattered the brains over the pavement. "Let us go—let us go," he said, in conclusion, "the traitor is dead. He will rise no more."

This was the final act. Only one of the four knights had struck no blow. Hugh de Moreville, throughout, retained the gentler disposition for which he was distinguished, and con-

tented himself with holding back at the entrance of the transept, the crowds who were pouring in through the nave.

In 1220, Becket's bones were, according to tradition, raised from the grave, where they had been hastily buried two days after the murder, and were, by order of Henry III., deposited in a splendid shrine, which, for three centuries, continued to be the object of the greatest pilgrimages of Christendom, and still lives in connection with Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." At the Reformation, Henry VIII. despoiled the shrine, erased Becket's name from the calendar, since which time the tide of sentiment has again turned. — *Philadelphia Times*.

This story differs from those of the several writers of English history, insomuch, that Tracy simply put his hand on him, and arrested him in the name of the king, but did not strike him; but he was killed by Fitzurse. His eldest son was

- .. 13-33—Sir Henry de Tracy, father of
- .. 14-34—Sir Henry de Tracy, whose son
- .. 15-35—Sir William Tracy, was father of
- .. 16-36—Sir William Tracy, who was Knight of Gloucestershire, member of Parliament, sheriff, etc. His son and heir was
- .. 17-37—William Tracy, who lived in the time of Edward III. His son
- .. 18-38—Sir John Tracy, was Knight of Gloucestershire. His son was
- .. 19-39—Sir John Tracy, member of Parliament, and sheriff of Gloucestershire. His son was
- .. 20-40—William Tracy, Esquire, high sheriff of Gloucestershire, in 1395. He was the father of
- .. 21-41—William Tracy, Esquire who was called to the privy council of Henry IV., and appointed high sheriff of Gloucestershire in the reign of Henry V. His son was
- .. 22-42—William Tracy, Esquire, who was high sheriff during the twenty-second and twenty-third years of the reign of Henry VI. He was the father of
- .. 23-43—Henry Tracy, Esquire, who had a son
- .. 24-44—Sir William Tracy, sheriff of Gloucestershire, in 1513. "He was a gentleman of excellent parts and sound learning, and is memorable for being one of the first of the nobility who embraced the reformed religion in England, as appears by his last will, dated 22 Henry VIII. (1530)." Because in his will he committed his soul to God through the mediation of Christ only, it was deemed heretical, and his body raised and burned in 1532. His eldest son, William, was the ancestor of the Viscount Tracys of Rathcoole in the peerage of Ireland. His second son, Robert, was one of the

English judges, 1700 to 1726. His third son was

- .. 25-45—Richard Tracy, Esquire of Stanway. He obtained from his father the manor of Stanway, in the county of Gloucester, part of the lands of the Abbey of Tewksbury, which came into the family by grant from the Crown. He was sheriff of Gloucestershire in the second year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was author of religious works, etc. He married Barbara Lucy, a pupil of Fox the martyrologist, and daughter of Sir Thomas Lucy, Knight of Charlecote in Warwickshire. Barbara Lucy was descended from Emperor Charlemagne and Alfred the Great. Their second son was
- .. 26-46—Sir Paul Tracy, who succeeded to the manor of Stanway. He was created a baronet, June 29, 1611, by King James I., "being the thirteenth created from the institution of the order." He married first, Anne, daughter and heiress of Ralph Sharkerley. They had twenty-one children. Their ninth son.
- 1-27-47—Thomas Tracy, was born, 1610, and emigrated to America, in 1636. He went first to Salem, Mass., thence to Windsor, Conn., thence to Saybrook, 1639. In 1641, he married the widow of Edward Mason, by whom he had seven children. In 1660, he removed with his family to Norwich, Conn., where he became a distinguished man, taking an active and leading part in the civil and military affairs of the colony. He is known in colonial history as Lieutenant Thomas Tracy, of Norwich. From him have descended the most numerous and prominent branch of the Tracys in this country. He died in Norwich, Conn., Nov. 7, 1683.

Tradition has always claimed that two brothers came to America, among the first settlers, which I am inclined to believe true, but others well-versed in the Tracy genealogy do not think so.

However, it seems that one Rev. Stephen Tracy came over to Plymouth colony, in the ship *Ann*, in 1623, thirteen years before Lieutenant Thomas, and it is claimed that Rev. Stephen and Lieutenant Thomas were cousins.

Rev. Stephen's record is not so clear, but it is supposed that the Tracys who went from Windom, Conn., to Hartford, Vt., were Stephen 3d, John 2d, and Stephen 1st of Plymouth colony; and Hon. Benjamin F. Tracy, ex-Secretary of the Navy, claims to have descended from Rev. Stephen.

The history of Norwich, Conn., says, "Thomas Tracy, from Tewksbury in Gloucestershire, England, came to New England, April, 1636. His name was enrolled at Salem, Mass., Feb. 23, 1637. 'Thomas Tracy, ship carpenter.'" He was received as an inhabitant, upon a certificate of divers of Watertown.

"and is to have five acres of land." He left the Bay for the colony on the Connecticut River, about 1640, and settled in Weathersfield, where he married the widow of Edward Maseu in 1641. A few years later he removed to Saybrook, at the mouth of the river, and after a residence of twelve or fourteen years, he moved to Norwich, taking with him his six sons and one daughter. Two of his children, John and Thomas, Jr., were born in Weathersfield, and Jonathan, Miriam, Solomon, and Darius were born in Saybrook. Miriam was ten years of age, when her father moved to Norwich.

Thomas Tracy was a man of talent and activity, skilled in the management of various kinds of business, upright and discrete. The confidence placed in him, by his associates, was manifested in the great number of appointments which he received. His name is on the roll of the Legislature as a representative from Norwich at *twenty-seven* sessions. The elections were semi-annual, and he was chosen *twenty-one* times, beginning Oct. 9, 1662, and ending July 5, 1684. The other six were extra sessions. October, 1666, he was chosen ensign of the first train band organized in Norwich, and in August, 1673, lieutenant of the New London, Conn., Dragoons, enlisted to fight against the Dutch and Indians. In 1673, he was appointed commissioner or justice of the peace. He was lieutenant under Capt. James Avery. Later Lieut. Thomas was appointed master or inspector of arms and ammunition. In July, 1675, Lieut. Thomas was ordered to attend Capt. Wait Winthrop, with men, to stop the Narragansett Indians from joining King Philip's War. In 1662, Thomas Tracy, with two others, was chosen by the town to try all cases to the value of forty shillings.

Thomas Tracy's second wife was Martha, relict of John Bradford, whom he married in 1676. In the course of a few years he was again a widower, and married in 1683, Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Foot. Lieut. Thomas Tracy, died Nov. 7, 1685. His estates were valued at £560. He had about five thousand acres of land. The Court ordered a distribution: To John, the eldest son, £120; to the other sons and Sergt. Thomas Waterman (Miriam's son), £70. In this distribution no mention of a widow is made.

Late researches into the history of the family of Thomas Tracy furnish the evidence that he was of honorable descent, and that his immediate ancestors for three generations had been distinguished for fidelity to the Reformed (or Protestant) religion.

Richard Tracy of Starway, England, published a book, deeply imbued with the spirit of Protestantism, on account of which he suffered much from persecution in the days of Queen Mary, though he escaped martyrdom. His son lived at Teves-

bury, where Lieut. Thomas was born, 1610. This is the result of evidence in the records of Gloucestershire, England, as obtained by personal investigation by the late Judge T. P. Tracy, of San Francisco, Cal. The evidence was such as to satisfy him that Lieut. Thomas Tracy was the son of Nathaniel of Tewksbury, who was the son of Richard, Esq., of Sternway, who was the son of the ninth Sir William Tracy, of Toddington. Judge Tracy had collected material for a thorough registry of the descendants of Lieut. Thomas Tracy, but he died quite suddenly in 1860, in western New York, while on a political tour for Lincoln.

The register of the children of Lieut. Thomas has never been found, and their ages are given in the order as given in the distribution of Lieut. Thomas's estate. The year of births is given as derived from age at death, court records, etc.; they were all by his first wife:

- i. JOHN, b. 1642; m. Mary Winslow.
- ii. THOMAS, JR., b. 1644; m. Sarah —.
- iii. JONATHAN, b. 1646; m. Mary Griswold, dau. of Lieut. Francis Griswold.
- iv. MIRIAM, b. 1649-50; m. Sergt. Thomas Waterman.
- v. DR. SOLOMON, b. 1650-1; m. Sarah Huntington.
- vi. DANIEL, b. 1652; m. first Abigail Adgate.
- vii. SAMUEL, b. 1654; d. Jan. 11, 1693, unmarried.

Lieut. Thomas Tracy was one of the first proprietors of Norwich, Conn. The land was deeded by three Indian chiefs, Unkos, Owaneco and Allawanhood, and was witnessed by John Mason and Thomas Tracy, the sixth of June, 1657. Thomas Tracy's home lot lies on the south side of the street, consisting of nine acres, thirty-four rods on the street. His son Solomon built a second Tracy house on the same lot, which was occupied in 1866, by Henry B. Tracy.

Jonathan Tracy, third son of Lieut. Thomas, settled upon wild, unreclaimed lands on the east of the Shetucket River, then belonging to Norwich, afterwards included in Preston, Conn. Jonathan married July 11, 1672, Mary, daughter of Lieut. Francis Griswold, and had a large blessing of children, who settled in the neighborhood, founding houses of their own. *Jonathan Tracy*, of Preston, was first town clerk of Preston, first lieutenant and first justice of the peace. In an old graveyard devoted to the Tracys, Pales, and others, is a rough headstone, carved with the letters, "J. T.," date 1711, which is supposed to point out his grave. The inventory of his estate was taken Feb. 12, 1712. By the vital records of the town of Preston, it is recorded that Jonathan Tracy married Mary Griswold, July 11, 1672. They had nine children born in Preston, Conn.:

- i. JONATHAN, JR., b. Feb. 21, 1675; m. Annah Palmer.
- ii. HANNAH, b. July 6, 1677; m. Thomas Davidson.
- iii. *Christopher*, b. May 1, 1680; m. Lydia Parish. — —
- iv. MARK, b. Sept. 7, 1682; m. Benjamin Parish.
- v. MARYAN, b. April 23, 1685; m. Isaac Clark.
- vi. DAVID, b. Sept. 4, 1687; m. Sarah Parish.
- vii. FRANCIS (son), b. April 1, 1690; m. Elizabeth Parish.
- viii. SARY, b. Aug. 2, 1692; d. Sept. 6, 1693.
- ix. SAMUEL, b. June 6, 1697; m. Esther Richmond.

Jonathan, Jr. (son), died Feb. 25, 1704.

Mary Tracy, wife of Jonathan, Sr., died April 24, 1711, 55 years of age. Jonathan Tracy married Mary Richard, Aug. 21, 1711.

Lieut. Thomas's son, Solomon, was the first Dr. Tracy, and for more than two hundred years, Norwich, Conn., was never without a Dr. Tracy. Dr. Solomon Tracy married, Nov. 23, 1676, Sarah, daughter of Simon Huntington; she died, 1683. He then married widow Sarah Shuman, daughter of Thomas Bliss. On an old headstone is inscribed, in old colonial text, the following inscription:

In this spot of earth is interred ye erthay part of Mr Solomon Tracy who died July 9 1732 in the 82 year of his age.

Another old headstone has the following inscription: "The Pious beloved and very aged Mr Simon Tracy died 14 Sept. 1775, in the 96 year of his age."

Daniel, the fifth son of Lieut. Thomas, inherited the paternal homestead, in the town plot. He was twice married, first to Abigail Adagate, second to Hannah, relict of Thomas Bingham. He was the father of Daniel Tracy, 2d, of Norwich, who had a son, Samuel, also of Norwich, who was one of the "Townsmen" who, in their official capacity, called the famous town meeting of June 6, 1774, to "provide for public defence," which is considered the fructifying germ of the American Revolution. He was father of Zebadiah Tracy, of Scolland parish, who had a son Thomas C. Tracy, also of Scolland parish, who was the father of Dwight Tracy, M. D., D. D. S., who is now engaged in writing a complete and thorough history of the genealogy of the Tracy family.

John, the eldest son of Lieut. Thomas Tracy, had a son Winslow, born Feb. 9, 1688. He was the father of Perry, born Nov. 13, 1716, who had a son, Joshua Orville, born June 1, 1741. He was the father of Joshua, Jr., born July 3, 1776, who had a son Capt. James L. Tracy, born July 2, 1813, died in San Francisco, Cal., who was the father of James Perkins Tracy, the well-known author and journalist, born in San Francisco, Cal., July 2, 1853, now living in New York city, and has one daughter, Maud Estelle. John Tracy also had a son Capt. Joseph, his second son, who was the father of Dr. Elsha

Tracy, a distinguished physician of Norwich of the Revolutionary era. John had also a son, Philemon, whose two sons, Phineas L. and Albert H., have been representatives to Congress.

Uriah Tracy, of Litchfield, Conn., was one of the first of the United States senators, elected 1796, and served until his death, July 19, 1807. He was President of the Senate, and the first United States senator to die in office, and was buried in the Congressional burying-ground at Washington.

Christopher Tracy, third son of Jonathan 1st, of Preston, Conn., born in Preston, May 1, 1680, married Lydia Parish, May 20, 1705, and they had twelve children, as follows:

- i. LYDIA, b. May 5, 1706.
- ii. MARY, b. Jan. 14, 1708; d. June 14, 1708.
- iii. HANNAH, b. April 27, 1709; m. Capt. Samuel Griswold.
- iv. CHRISTOPHER, b. June 1, 1711; m. Elizabeth Tyler.
- v. *Jonathan*, b. Dec. 29, 1713; m. Abigail Riggs.
- vi. LIDSAY (baptiz'd as LUCY), b. Feb. 19, 1718; m. William Case.
- vii. BEHING, b. July 19, 1718.
- viii. DOROTHY, b. Jan. 11, 1720-19.
- ix. ESTHER, b. Jan. 19, 1721-20.
- x. DEBORAH, b. April 20, 1722; m. David Dewey.
- xi. JERUSHIA, b. May 4, 1724.
- xii. SOLOMON, b. Aug. 8, 1725.

Christopher died Feb. 9, 1724-25.

Jonathan Tracy 2d, the fifth son of Christopher Tracy and Lydia (Parish) Tracy, was born in Preston, Conn., Dec. 29, 1713. (The date given here is in his own handwriting, in an old written arithmetic, that used to belong to him, and now in the hands of his great grandson, N. B. Tracy, of Auburn, Me.) Jonathan 2d came to Old Falmouth, Me. (now Portland), about 1742-3. He married, in 1743, Abigail Riggs, daughter of Jeremiah and Rachel Riggs. Riggs was a tanner, and son of John and Ruth (Wheeler) Riggs, of Gloucester, Mass. He came to Falmouth, in 1725, and lived near Stroudwater. Jonathan and Abigail Tracy's first four children were baptized at the First Parish Church, of which the parents became members in 1744. They lived in the vicinity of Back Cove, and he was a sergeant of a military company there, in 1757. He lived in what is now Portland, about twenty years. The first of August, 1762, he moved to Gouldsboro, Me., induced by the proprietors by offers of free grants of three lots of land for himself and one for each of his sons. He was a man of considerable note and was well-educated for the times. He was an extra fine penman, as the old written arithmetic, above referred to, will testify by its finely written examples and rules. In the old arithmetic, also in the old family Bible of his son, Rev. Christopher Tracy, of Durham, and now in the hands of Hon. William H. Thomas, of 135 College Street, Lewiston, are recorded the names of

Jonathan and Abigail Tracy's children, thirteen in number, all born in old Falmouth, except the three youngest. Their names are given as follows:

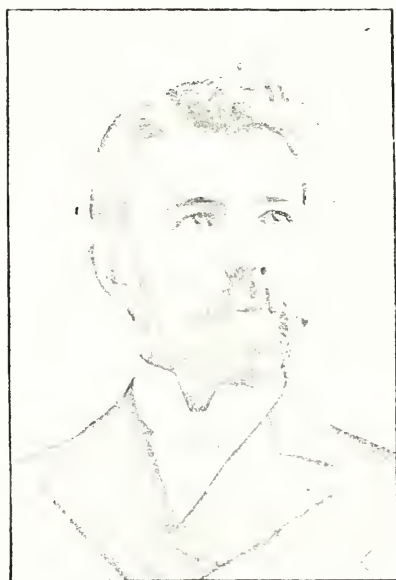
- i. JEREMIAH, b. Aug. 9, 1744.
- ii. JONATHAN, JR., 3d, b. March 24, 1746.
- iii. LYDIA, b. Feb. 21, 1748.
- iv. SOLOMON, b. March 4, 1750.
- v. MARY, b. May 17, 1752.
- vi. ABIGAIL, b. June 3, 1754.
- vii. RHODA, b. Aug. 17, 1756.
- viii. CHRISTOPHER (Rev.), b. Oct. 2, 1758.
- ix. ASA, b. Aug. 4, 1760.
- x. SAMUEL, b. June 30, 1762.
- xi. WHEELER, b. Goulds-boro, Feb. 3, 1765.
- xii. THOMAS, b. Goulds-boro, May 30, 1767.
- xiii. DANIEL, b. Goulds-boro, Aug. 16, 1769.

Thomas and Daniel were never married, died single. Five of the sons served in the American Revolution: Jeremiah, credited to Lincoln County; Solomon, whose residence was given as No. 4; Jonathan, Jr., and Asa, of Goulds-boro, and Christopher Tracy served as private in Capt. Henry Dyer's company, Colonel Foster's regiment, on various alarms, at Machias, in August, September, and October, 1777, and also served as a private in Capt. Reuben Dyer's company, on an expedition against St. John, Nova Scotia, in October and December, 1777. This was given to me by letter from James J. Tracy, Chief of Archives Division Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Boston, Mass.

Jonathan Tracy, born in Preston, Conn., Dec. 29, 1713, died in Steuben, Me., 1796, at his daughter, Lydia Leighton's, Abigail his wife was born in Falmouth, May 29, 1726, and died in Steuben, September, 1795; both were buried at Steuben.

i. *Jeremiah Tracy*, born in Falmouth, Aug. 9, 1744. He married Sarah Leighton, about 1771. They had ten children, four of whom were born in Maine, the remainder in New Brunswick. Jeremiah served in the Revolution, and after peace was declared took his wife and four children, in 1784-5, in a sloop and sailed up the St. John's River and the Oremucto to head of navigation, where he landed and settled near what is now called "Tracy Station." His eldest son, Solomon, born 1772, was thirteen when his father settled on the Oremucto River. Jeremiah had ten children as follows:

- i. SOLOMON, b. Maine, 1772.
- ii. JONATHAN, b. Maine.
- iii. ISRAEL, b. Maine.
- iv. ASA, b. Maine.
- v. SAMUEL, b. New Brunswick.
- vi. JEREMIAH, b. New Brunswick, Nov. 27, 1786; m. Mary Webb.
- vii. LYDIA, b. New Brunswick.
- viii. MARY, b. New Brunswick.
- ix. SARAH, b. New Brunswick.
- x. ———, a daughter, who married a Tucker.



REV. O. H. TRACY

Jeremiah built several saw-mills and gave each of his sons a farm all stocked.

2. *Jonathan, Jr.*, of Gouldsboro, served in the Revolution. He married Elizabeth —, and settled in Gouldsboro. They had eight children: *

- i. JONATHAN, JR., m. Nabby Bickford.
- ii. CHRISTOPHER, m. Nabby Ash.
- iii. PHINEAS, m. Ruth Tibbetts.
- iv. ELIZABETH, m. Joseph Young.
- v. LUCY, m. William Kolfe.
- vi. MARY, m. Elisha Goodwin, Oct. 3, 1798.
- vii. DORCAS, m. first, Aaron Kolfe; second, Fernald.
- viii. LYDIA, m. Samuel Young.

3. *Lydia Tracy*, born in Falmouth, Feb. 21, 1748, married Thomas Leighton, and settled in Steuben. She had ten children, as follows: †

- i. JONATHAN, m. Annah Dyer.
- ii. MARK, m. Sally Cates.
- iii. CHARITY, m. Daniel Godfrey.
- iv. ALEXANDER, m. Polly Lawrence.
- v. HATEVIL, m. Polly Dunbar.
- vi. PAMELIA, m. John Patten.
- vii. ISRAEL, m. Anny Smith.
- viii. DANIEL, m. Abigail Nason.
- ix. ISAIAH, m. Mary Small.
- x. ASA, m. Lorannah Fickett.

4. *Solomon*, born in Falmouth, March 4, 1750, married Mary Getchell, daughter of Capt. John Getchell, of Brunswick, April 8, 1773, and settled in Durham, where he lived for a number of years, and then moved to Rome, Me., where he lived and died. He served in the Revolution, and was credited from No. 4, in Maine. He had several children born in Royalsborough or Durham, Solomon, Jr., and Nathaniel:

- i. NATHANIEL, b. March 22, 1778; m. Molly Beals, Dec. 24, 1881.
- ii. SOLOMON, JR., m. Deborah Dunn, of Poland.
- iii. RHODA, m. Dec. 5, 1805, James Le Baron.
- iv. PEGGY, m. Feb. 24, 1810, William Grant.

And probably others were born, ‡

Solomon Tracy 1st. was a genuine Yankee, a "Brother Jonathan." I have heard my father say of "Uncle Sol," as he used to call him, that he was a very powerful man, and used to tell some very interesting stories of his prowess, of shrewdness, — as well as feats of strength: one which used to surprise and interest me, and I think it will astonish you, too. It is about

*Miss Ella B. Tracy, of Gouldsboro, can furnish all other information in regard to Jonathan, Jr.

† For further information of Lydia, write to Miss Lizzie Libby, Gouldsboro, Me.

‡ For this write to Elbridge Tracy, Mt. Vernon, Me.

THE MAGIC ROOSTER.

My father used to tell about a curious sort of person, full of magic and black art, who went abroad over Maine mystifying the rustics.

According to my informant, this personage, whoever he was, had some of the Hindoo arts down fine. You know they say that some of the more remarkable of the East Indian juggling tricks are purely mental illusions of the spectator instead of actual occurrences produced by the operator. That is to say, when the Hindoo throws the cord into the air, and apparently climbs up and up and out of sight, he simply hypnotizes his bystanders into the belief that he is performing the feat.

Now I am told that this unknown who went about through Maine, did similar things.

One time he was giving an exhibition in Brunswick. He gathered a crowd about and informed the wondering people that his trained rooster would walk up street dragging a sixty-foot mast hitched to his tail. And then the magician took a rooster out of his black box, made a few mystic passes, and lo! the rooster strutted away, drawing behind him, in the dust, something that certainly, to their eyes, bore every appearance of that sixty-foot mast.

And while they stood there, peering and wondering, and dumb with their amazement, Uncle Sol Tracy walked up.

Now it so happened that Uncle Sol, so the story goes, was born with a veil over his face, therefore he could n't be hypnotized, or mesmerized, as they called it in the old days. He came crowding up, and elbowed to the front rank of the crowd.

"What in thunder are ye lookin' at?" shouted he.

"Why, can't ye see that rooster, there, pullin' that mast along?" some one in the crowd inquired.

"Mast northin'!" snorted Uncle Sol. "I've got pretty good eyes, myself, and I don't see anything there, but a rooster pulling along a straw."

"And do you know," says the man who tells me the story, "that 's all there was to it. The rooster had a straw. Just as soon as Uncle Sol said it, then every one could see for themselves for the spell was broken. And the magician was so mad, that he set out to lick Uncle Sol: but after that black art chap had given him a look or two,—well, he changed his mind."

And from what I hear myself of Uncle Sol Tracy's early prowess, I guess the dealer in black art made a wise decision.

And another was about his uncle, in the time of the British press gangs, who used to impress Americans into the British Navy, which brought on the war of 1812:

UNCLE SOL'S MUSCLE.

He was born in Old Falmouth, and served in the Revolutionary war, and after that he lived in Durham: then he moved to Rome, Me., and died there.

He was over six feet tall, he could hit a blow like a steam-hammer, and yet he had a meek way and a sociable drawl, and he was never looking for trouble; therefore, occasionally, some people were deceived in him.

One time he went down into New Brunswick, to visit his brother Jeremiah. He was in St. John, one day, calling on a trader, whom he knew, toasting his long shanks by the stove, when in walked a British captain in the navy, with a file of six men all well armed.

This, mind you, was just prior to the war of 1812.

"Come along down to the wharf with me," said the captain, addressing Uncle Sol.

"Guess I won't," replied Uncle Sol. "I'm comfortable here."

"That don't make any difference," said the captain; "we want you to go down, now."

"Wal, Cap," drawled Uncle Sol. "I've been daown to the wharf, and seed it all before. I do'nt know as I want to see it, naow."

"There's no need for you to talk about it any more," said the brash Britisher. "We want you to go down to the wharf, and you're going, and now."

"Wal, p'raps I shell, and p'raps I won't."

"If you don't go of your own accord, we shall take you."

"Wal, p'raps ye will — and then agin, p'raps ye won't."

When Sol said this, the captain stepped up to him and put his hand on the lofty shoulder of the old man. Sol was going on seventy.

His boast was that he allowed no man to go patting him on the back. He made one pass and the captain, a second later, was lying flat on the floor, stunned by the great, hairy fist that swung up under his nose.

As soon as the captain fell, his six marines started for Uncle Sol. They clubbed their muskets and proposed to make short work of him. But — and this is vouched for — almost before they knew where they were at, they were piled in a corner on top of the captain. Their muskets flew every which way. Then Uncle Sol straddled the heap and held it down; he literally sat down on them!

The captain begged to be let up. He was at the bottom of the heap, you know. He assured Sol that if he would remove the pressure, they would let him alone.

And, after considering the matter, Uncle Sol arose, and the pile disentangled itself.

Sol looked at them, rather doubtfully, as they resumed their arms.

"Oh, we are not going to trouble you, again," said the captain. "We shall keep our promise."

"Well, you'd better stick to that idee," said Uncle Sol, calmly. "For I want to tell ye naow, that ye ain't got men enough in the hull British navy to take me."

The trader, who afterward visited Brunswick, brought the story to Maine, saying that when he saw that press-gang coming, he knew there would be fun.

But somehow or other they don't have that variety of double-fisted old chaps in these days.

UNCLE SOL'S "HOSS-RACE."

At another time, an English sporting man came over to New Brunswick, and brought a crack race horse with him. The horse was a fine, slick, coal black, with his head way up in the air. The English sport swelled around a good deal, offering to bet £100, that he could beat any horse in the provinces. He bragged so much and insinuated that no one dare race with him, that one day Uncle Sol got out of patience, and said, —

"Mister, I guess I've got a hoss that can beat yourn."

He looked Sol over, and judging from his appearance that he could not raise £1, he told Sol if he would put up £50, he would race horses with him.

Uncle Sol says, "Well, I've only got £25 with me, but I guess I can borrow the rest." Happening to see a well-known sea captain in the crowd, he asked, —

"Captain, can you lend me £25, until to-morrow?"

"Yes; or a hundred, if you want it," replied the captain, readily.

So the money was placed in the captain's hands, the race to take place the next day, at a stated place, and to start from a certain point.

At the time appointed, the English sport was on hand, all decked out in fine style, his horse pawing the ground and anxious to get the word, "Go." The sport sang out to Sol to know where his "hoss" was.

"Oh, close by," was Uncle Sol's answer, as he went into a barn, near by, and soon appeared leading one of the most sorry-looking horses ever seen. He was gaunt, his bones stuck out, and you could count his ribs as far as you could see to tell his color. The horse could hardly get his legs over the sill of the barn door, but finally got out and stumbled across the yard to the bars, which were all down but the lower one, about

a foot from the ground, and after much coaxing, and a great effort, he succeeded in getting his forward feet over, but could not lift his hind feet over, until Uncle Sol got his shoulder under his rump, and boosted him over. He then got on to his back, while the horse could not seem to hold his head above his knees.

The sport, on seeing such a sorry-looking horse, got mad, and swore that Uncle Sol was only making game of his horse: that Sol's horse could not go faster than a walk, and that he would not disgrace his horse by racing him against such a looking-beast: and that Uncle Sol must be a fool to race with him, as he was sure to lose his money. After he had made a good deal of bluster, Sol told him that his money was up, and that "he wa'n't going to back out," and the sport had got to "win the money before he got it."

Just before the signal was given, Uncle Sol gave a jerk on the reins, and said, "Hold up yer hed, can't yer?"

At this the horse's head came up into the air, and as the signal was given, the "old hoss" made such a leap that he went more than his length ahead of the other horse, and kept right on gaining; and every little while Uncle Sol would look back, and beckon with his hand for the sport to come on. And in this fashion, Uncle Sol rode around the limit stake and came back meeting the sport not more than three-fourths the way to the stake. The sport kept right on and never came back, perhaps he is going now. It is needless to say that Uncle Sol had trained his "hoss" to act as he did.

5. *Mary*, born May 17, 1702, married Deacon Jonathan Stevens and settled in Steuben, Me. and had eight children, as follows:

- i. POLLY, m. Jabez Simpson.
- ii. RHODA, m. Marshall Hill.
- iii. BETHIAH, m. Job Smith.
- iv. LOVICA, m. first Lemuel Plummer; second Humphrey Dunham.
- v. ABIGAIL, m. Joseph Stevens.
- vi. DANIEL, m. Sally Hill.
- vii. JONATHAN, m. Abigail Perry.
- viii. NANCY, b. Nov. 2, 1794, m. William N. Shaw.

She died May 19, 1880.†

Abigail Tracy, born in Falmouth, Me., June 3, 1754, married Samuel Joy, and settled in Gouldsboro, and had five children:*

- i. CALEB.
- ii. HOLLIS, m. Nancy Lyman.
- iii. SAMUEL, JR., m. Sally Ash.
- iv. IVORY, m. Betsy Anderson.
- v. RHODA, m. Samuel Parrott.

* For further particulars, write Miss Jeanette Leighton, Steuben, Me.

† For Abigail's descendants, write Mrs. Clara Bickford, Winter Harbor, Me.

7. *Rhoda*, born Falmouth, Aug. 17, 1756, married — Baker, and had only one child, who died young.

8. *Rev. Christopher Tracy*, son of Jonathan and Abigail (Riggs) Tracy, was born in Old Falmouth, Me., Oct. 2, 1758, and married in 1780, Anna Getchell, daughter of Capt. John Getchell, of Brunswick, son of Samuel, whose father was Samuel, the emigrant of 1638, who settled in Salisbury. *Rev. Christopher* settled in Royalsborough, now Durham, Me., and had thirteen children, as follows:

- i. HANNAH, b. Oct. 25, 1780; m. first, Henry Orr; second, Asa Gould.
- ii. *Rev. Jonathan*, b. Dec. 28, 1782; m. first, Esther Stevens; second, Abigail Small; third, Lydia Sawyer; fourth, Mary Ham Brackett.
- iii. MARY, b. May 3, 1785; m. William Beals, of Augusta, Me.
- iv. DEA. CHRISTOPHER, JR., b. July 13, 1788; m. Margaret Getchell.
- v. SALLY, b. April 18, 1790; m. first, Isaac Witham; second, Asa Gould.
- vi. ASA, b. May 12, 1792; m. 1814, Fannie Briggs, of Greene.
- vii. SAMUEL, b. April 11, 1794; m. Olive D. Tibbetts, of Columbia Mills, Me.
- viii. DANIEL, b. April 6, 1796; m. first Polly, and second, Thurzia Bicknell.
- ix. ANNA, b. March 28, 1798; m. her cousin Daniel, son of Wheeler, of Gouldsboro.
- x. Infant, b. May 16, 1800.
- xi. DAVID, b. Oct. 6, 1801; m. Sept. 1, 1822, Sally Sawyer.
- xii. LYDIA, b. June 3, 1804; m. 1828, William B. Gay.
- xiii. Infant, b. July 27, 1806.

Thirteen seems to be the Tracy's lucky number. *Rev. Christopher* was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, as noted in the previous record of the same. He was also a justice of the peace, and he was a Representative from Durham to the Massachusetts Legislature in 1807. He was at one time a member of the Royalsborough militia, 1787, under Capt. O. Israel Bagley.

Rev. Christopher Tracy was baptized by Elder Benjamin Randall in 1781, and was one of the original members of the Primitive Free Baptist Church, of Durham, organized 1790, of which he remained a member until his death. He was appointed as ruling elder of the church, and at a meeting of the Association at Edgecomb, Sept. 9, 1794, he was reaffirmed by Elders, Daniel Hubbard, John Whitney, and Benjamin Randall. On Aug. 31, 1808, he was regularly ordained as a minister of the Gospel, by Elders, Ephraim Stinchfield, Adam Elliot, and Benj. Thorn.

Rev. Christopher Tracy was an evangelist; a well-read and educated man for his time, of excellent judgment; earnest and forceful as a public speaker. He had four sons who were licensed to preach: Jonathan, Christopher, Jr., Asa, and Daniel. Only one was ordained, Elder Jonathan. *Rev. Christopher* was a tall, powerful man. He one time mowed down five acres

of meadow hay in one day, where there were two tons to the acre, with only a bush scythe. At another time (as related to me by Jessie Crossman, of Durham), he found his meal chest empty, and he took two bushels of corn on his shoulders, and walked to Freeport, by spotted trees, thence to Yarmouth to mill, and back the same day: making a thirty-mile walk, with the two bushels on his shoulders. And all he had to eat, while gone, was to sit down under a tree and eat a couple of handfuls of the corn. He was a hard-working and very prudent man, and was possessed of considerable property when he died. He generously assisted all his sons in getting a start in life. At one time he owned several farms.

It is related of Elder Christopher Tracy that one morning, at family prayers, two of his boys were rather mischievous. The Elder paused, in the midst of his reading, to rebuke them, which caused him to read thus: "And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying, Sam and Asa, if you can't behave yourselves, you would better go out doors."

Asa, born in Falmouth, Aug. 4, 1760: married first, Dorcas Leighton; second, Dorcas Bunker. He had ten children, five by each woman. *Asa* served in the Revolution.†

Children by Dorcas Leighton Tracy:

- i. DORCAS, m. first, Hancock; second, Anthony; third, Edmunds.
- ii. SAMUEL, b. 1784; d. 1871; m. first, Hannah Cleaves; second, Crocha Lyman; third, Hannah Joy.
- iii. HANNAH, m. Charles Stevens.
- iv. RACHEL, m. Timothy Pettee.
- v. ASA JR., m. Sarah Clifford.

Children by Dorcas Bunker Tracy:

- vi. DEBORAH, m. first, William Clifford; second, John Clark.
- vii. JEREMIAH, b. Feb. 29, 1802; d. March 22, 1885; m. Eliza Rosebrook.
- viii. ISAAC, b. 1803; d. 1895; m. Lydia Rosebrook.
- ix. ESTHER, m. Elliott Plummer.
- x. ANNIE, m. Isaiah Whitten.

Samuel, born in Falmouth, June 30, 1762: married Elizabeth Getchell, sister of the wives of his brothers, Solomon and Rev. Christopher. He lived in Durham. He had the lucky number, thirteen chil'dren; ‡

- i. ABIGAIL, b. June 29, 1783; m. Nov. 25, 1806, Stephen Story, of Bowdoin.
- ii. JUDITH, b. March 11, 1785; d. young.
- iii. SAMUEL, b. March 17, 1787; m. April 21, 1811, Susannah Vining. (After his death, his widow married James Newell.)

† For further information write Capt. S. L. Tracy, West Gouldsboro, or Capt. Ed. Tracy, Milbridge, Me.

‡ For Samuel, write Mrs. Clifford M. Tracy, Livermore Falls, Me.

Children :

- i. ALVIN F., b. Sept. 24, 1812; m. May, 1835, Joan Brewer, of Freeport; d. June, 1897.
- ii. MARY, b. Sept. 27, 1814; d. Aug. 10, 1854.
- iv. DOROTHY, b. Oct. 23, 1789; m. June 7, 1812, Benjamin Witham, of New Gloucester.
- v. ANN, b. Oct. 8, 1791; died young.
- vi. JEREMIAH, b. July 18, 1793; m. Julia Orr; d. Palmyra, Me.
- vii. COMFORT, b. April 1, 1795; m. John McCotton, of Montville.
- viii. WHEELER, b. May 5, 1797; m. Dec. 4, 1813, Nancy Gould.
- ix. HUGH, b. June 18, 1799; m. 1820, Polly Hill, of Durham.
- x. ABEL, b. May 21, 1801; m. 1824, Rachel Orr, of Harpswell.
- xi. MOSES, b. July 20, 1804; d. left widow and two children.
- xii. PATTY, b. May 26, 1807; m. March 26, 1826, John Manuel.
- xiii. OLIVE, b. April 8, 1810; m. Dec. 31, 1829, James L. Getchell.

Wheeler, born in Gouldsboro, Feb. 3, 1765, the first Tracy born in Gouldsboro. He married, first, Sarah Clifford: second, — Wakefield. He settled on the old homestead at Gouldsboro, where the annual reunions are held yearly. He had eleven children: §

- i. LEVI, m. Mary A. Tucker.
- ii. DARIUS, m. Mary Perry.
- iii. ERI, died young.
- iv. JOHN, m. Lydia Tracy. (His cousin Jeremiah's daughter of New Brunswick, I think.)
- v. ENOCH, m. Maria Guptill.
- vi. WHEELER, JR., m. Mary Leland.
- vii. DANIEL, m. Anna Tracy, his cousin, Rev. Christopher's daughter, and lived in Philipps, Me.
- viii. LYDIA, m. George Chillcott.
- ix. HANNAH, m. William Lyman.
- x. SARAH, m. Edward Hutchins.
- xi. SALLIE, died young.

Thomas, never was married, lived with Wheeler.

Daniel, died young.

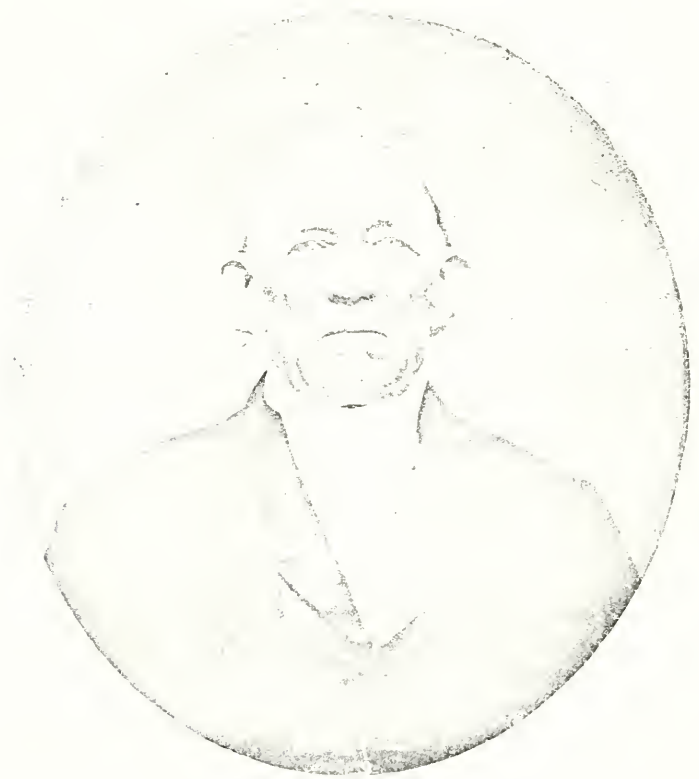
Hannah, eldest daughter of Rev. Christopher Tracy, of Durham, Oct. 25, 1780: married first, Joseph Orr, Nov. 28, 1799, and had three children:

- i. CHRISTOPHER ORR.
- ii. POLLY ORR.
- iii. MARY ORR, m. Benjamin P. True.

Orr died, and she married Asa Gould and had six children:

- iv. LORING GOULD, m. Mary Littlefield, Lisbon.
- v. EMMONS GOULD, dead.
- vi. LAVONICA GOULD, dead.
- vii. ANNA T. GOULD, b. Aug. 2, 1811; m. July 19, 1829, Benjamin C. Jenkins, of Monmouth.
- viii. HANNAH GOULD, m. Reuben Hasner, of Farmington, Me.; two children, Fanny and Leonard.
- ix. ASA GOULD, JR., b. Farmington, Me., Nov. 23, 1814; m. first, Martha S. Given, of Alna; second, Julia A. Cunningham, of Jefferson.

§ For Wheeler, write Mrs. C. L. Tracy, Gouldsboro, or M. H. Tracy, 39 Beckett Street, Portland, Me.



ELDER JONATHAN TRACY.

Rev. Jonathan Tracy, son of *Rev. Christopher*, of Durham, and grandson of *Jonathan*, of Gouldsboro, Me. He was born in Durham, Dec. 28, 1782. He married first, *Esther Stevens*; second, *Abigail Small*; third, *Lydia Sawyer*; fourth, *Mary Ham Brackett*. He also had the lucky number, thirteen children.

Children of *Rev. Jonathan* and *Esther Stevens*:

- i. *JONATHAN, JR.*, b. in Durham, May 23, 1807, who married *Sally Smith*; had eight children.
- ii. *DAVID*, b. Minot, March 3, 1809; m. *Lucretia V. Merrow*, had two children.
- iii. *ROXANNA*, b. Minot, May 25, 1811; d. Aug. 6, 1877, unmarried.
- iv. *ESTHER*, b. Minot (New Auburn), June 20, 1813; m. *Azel Lovejoy*, and had nine children.

Esther, wife of *Rev. Jonathan*, died July 30, 1814.

Children of *Rev. Jonathan* and *Abigail Small*, whom he married April 13, 1815, in Minot:

- v. *REBECCA*, b. Dec. 3, 1816; m. *Samuel D. Merrow*.
- vi. *JAMES*, b. Sept. 8, 1818; m. *Maria Merrow*.
- vii. *MARY ABIGAIL*, b. Aug. 7, 1820; m. *Alvin Shaw*.
- viii. *SOPHIA*, b. Aug. 24, 1822; d. Sept. 9, 1826.
- ix. *FERDINAND*, b. March 8, 1826; m. *Sylvia J. Hobbs*; had six children, only three grew up: *Ada*, *Rev. Olin Hobbs*, *Angelia S.*
- x. *SOPHIA ANN*, b. May 30, 1828; m. *Rev. John D. West, M. D.*; d. Dec. 6, 1851, aged twenty-three years; left no children.
- xi. *SAMUEL S.*, b. Aug. 4, 1830; d. April 25, 1855, unmarried.

Abigail, second wife of *Rev. Jonathan*, died Dec. 18, 1841. He again married, July 13, 1842, *Lydia Sawyer*; had one son:

- xii. *EMMONS FRANKLIN*, b. May 12, 1843; d. Sept. 25, 1843.

Lydia Tracy died, April 8, 1844. *Rev. Jonathan Tracy* again married *Mary Ham Brackett*, of Otisfield, daughter of *Capt. Nathaniel Brackett*, son of *Anthony Brackett*, of Falmouth (now Portland), who was a grandson of *Anthony* the selectman of Portsmouth, N. H., born in England, came to America, in 1629, and descended from *Sir John Brackett*, who was Sheriff of Herts and Essex, in 1507. Their coat of arms was a shield or crest Or, with a cross moline Sable engrilled with a Brackett or young stag, lodged preper. *Capt. Nathaniel Brackett's* brother *Thomas* was the great grandfather of the *Hon. Thomas B. Reed*. *Rev. Jonathan* and *Mary H. (Brackett) Tracy* had one son named for his Grandfather Brackett:

- xiii. *NATHANIEL B.*, born June 6, 1847; m. July 25, 1869, *Hattie L. Goddard*.

Rev. Jonathan Tracy was the son of *Rev. Christopher*, of Durham, born Dec. 28, 1782, and was named for his grandfather, *Jonathan Tracy*, of Gouldsboro. *Rev. Jonathan* was a good type of his ancestors, and showed his Norman origin in his extremely light hair and blue eyes. He had a sturdy and powerful frame, though only of medium height. His strength

was phenomenal. He had been known to shoulder a barrel of potash, weighing five hundred pounds. He was a man who never knew fear. One time as a small boy, he showed his steady nerve. One night in going to drive the cows home from the pasture, he took the Old Queen's Arm, which was as heavy as he could well carry, and it was loaded with a partridge charge, and was in hopes to get a partridge. After finding and starting the cows towards home, he loitered along in the path through the woods and bushes until he got to where the path ran close to the old log fence beside the corn field, when he heard a crashing in the brush, and an old bear came lumbering over the fence on a fallen log, and sat up on his haunches directly in the path, and began an angry growl, and being not more than a dozen yards away. But young Jonathan, a scion of the royal house of Tracy, like the Vikings of old, did not scare. He deliberately threw up the old flint-lock, took deliberate aim, pulled the trigger. *Flush!* The old flint-lock only flashed in the pan. But, however, this boldness seemed to be too much for his bearship, and he quickly got down and quickly put off. Young Jonathan was famous throughout the country as a master in the art of breaking colts to the saddle, and never had to give up beaten.

The Rev. Jonathan commenced preaching in the year 1800, when eighteen years old. He was married the 23d of May, 1806, at the age of twenty-three years. He first kept house in Durham, Me., where his eldest son was born. He then moved to Minot (New Auburn), and took up two hundred acres of land within a mile of the Lewiston Falls, on the Androscoggin River, about 1808. Here he cleared up land, and made his home. The first land he broke up with his father's plow, which he dragged through the woods for *twelve miles*, by spotted trees, on his *shoulders*. He built himself a frame house in 1811. It was a *fac simile* of his father's house in Durham.

Old Elder Jonathan Tracy (as he became known) was ordained a preacher, Feb. 24, 1828. He was called "*Scripture Tracy*," for his remarkable familiarity with the Bible. He could repeat all the New Testament from memory, and a greater part of the Old Bible. He baptized between seven and eight hundred converts; and, at one time, forty-five through a hole cut in the ice. He also accomplished a feat never known to have been attempted by any other minister, he successfully baptized a man and wife both together at the same time. He was an evangelist of great power, and he used to travel from place to place, preaching in schoolhouses, barns, houses, and out doors. Great reformatations followed wherever he went. He had a marvelous voice, that under favorable circumstances could be heard plainly over a mile away. He never took pay

for preaching. He was always a strong advocate of temperance, and an *uncompromising enemy* to slavery.

HOW HE TURNED DOWN CONGRESSMAN LITTLEFIELD.

In 1850, he hired the town house, in Bridgton, of the selectmen, and paid for the use of it in advance, for the purpose of delivering an anti-slavery address. At that time Hon. Nathaniel S. Littlefield was a resident of the town and member of Congress, elected by the Democrats as against the Whigs, and when Nat Littlefield heard of the proposed address, he went to old Elder Tracy and tried to persuade him to give up the notion of speaking on the abolition question, as he said it would kick up a big rumpus. But Elder Tracy told him that he could not. Then Littlefield began to bluster and threaten. He said that if he persisted in giving his address, that the people would mob him. But all the threats of the great Congressman did not scare the descendant of the bold Vikings, and he told Littlefield that he had hired the town house of the selectmen, had paid for it to use on a certain date, and he had given his word and advertised that the address was to take place on that date; that he was not accustomed to breaking his word, and that he would not commence then.

The result was that word got noised around that part of the State, that old Elder Jonathan Tracy was going to give his talk against slavery, and that there was a lot of roughs, headed by Congressman Littlefield, to mob the old Elder. It created such an excitement, that at the time appointed for the meeting, the house was packed so full, and there was such a crowd around the building, that the doors and windows were opened, so all could hear. After the Elder had got well under way with his address, Littlefield, and *nineteen others*, came up, and tried to get into the house, but could not even get near it, for the crowd was packed so close listening to the address. So Littlefield and his crowd had to content themselves by throwing stones at the building, as well as rotten eggs, and trying to create a disturbance. But the selectmen ordered the constable to place them all under arrest; which he did, and took them to Portland, where they were fined eighteen dollars and costs; and as none of the men had any money, Congressman Littlefield had to pay their fines as well as his own. And this affair so redounded to the discredit of Littlefield, that at the next congressional district convention, of the Democratic party, at which Littlefield was a candidate for re-nomination, he was told that they had had all they wanted of him, and his opponent was almost unanimously nominated.

Elder Jonathan Tracy was one of the first to enter the Republican party, in the State, and threw the first Republican

vote thrown in Auburn. He received the ballots from his brother-in-law, Samuel S. Small, Esq., of Portland, and when he put his ballot in the box, he held it up in his hand as high as he could reach, saying, "Here is a vote for *temperance* and *abolition of slavery!*" so all in the house could hear him. A great many laughed at him, and said that was all the vote of the kind that would be thrown that day, but he succeeded in getting *twenty-seven* to vote the same ticket that day.

About 1853, Elder Tracy sold his farm in Auburn, and moved on to Oak Hill, in Wales, where he resided until his death, which occurred Jan. 22, 1864, in the eighty-second year of his age. His funeral services were held in the Free Will Baptist Church, on Main Street, Lewiston, and the funeral sermon was preached by Rev. James M. Buzzell, D. D. The text was 1 Cor. xv. 58: "Steadfast and unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord." His remains were interred in Mt. Auburn cemetery, in Auburn, fifty-two carriages following the hearse to the tomb.

Nathaniel Brackett Tracy, youngest son of Rev. Jonathan and Mary Ham (Brackett) Tracy, was born in Auburn, June 6, 1847, was educated in the common school, attended a short time, Litchfield Academy, and also Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, in Boston, and has pursued a wide course of study outside, is a great reader, and, in a quiet way, has been the means of a constant good to mankind. He was one of the first to espouse the cause of the Patrons of Husbandry, and introduce the Grange into Maine; also one of the organizers of the State Grange; was the promoter of the first county Grange in the State; and against great opposition succeeded in establishing the Androscoggin Patrons Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which has been run so successfully for twenty years, and has saved *thousands* of dollars to the farmers who are members of the Grange throughout the State. And it was by his advice that Hon. Frederick Robie was elected Master of the State Grange, and the plans suggested by him which Robie adopted and carried out that caused his nomination and election as Governor of the State, thus securing a great victory out of defeat for the Republican party, which N. B. Tracy has always affiliated with. He is also a radical temperance worker, having become identified with the Temple of Honor and Temperance Dec. 18, 1865, in Boston; has received all the degrees, passed the chair, was admitted to the Grand Temple, has been through the Worthy Vice's chair, and for four consecutive years was Grand Worthy Recorder, and under his especial efforts the membership was more than doubled; was chosen a delegate to the Supreme Council.

N. B. Tracy was appointed a justice of the peace by Governor Davis, was at one time in trade in Lewiston, and for a

number of years was a workman in a shoe factory in Auburn, excepting a short time when he was foreman of a stock room in a shop in Colchester, Conn., and has been engaged in the real estate business for the last ten years.

N. B. Tracy married July 25, 1869, Hattie Louise Goddard, daughter of Robert and Jane (Grant) Goddard. She was born in Freeport, June 29, 1848. Her Grandmother Grant was a Killey, of Boston. N. B. and Hattie L. Tracy have five children as follows:

- i. ORVILLE MERTON, b. Monmouth, Me., Dec. 1872; m. April 30, 1896, Grace D. Keene, of Groverton, N. H., b. Dec. 3, 1874. They have one child, Thalma Olive, b. Auburn, June 14, 1898.
- ii. LILLIAN MABELL, b. Wales, Me., April 19, 1878.
- iii. LIZZIE MAUD, b. Auburn, March 11, 1884.
- iv. LENA MAY, b. Auburn, Aug. 30, 1889.
- v. ISABEL GERTRUDE, b. March 7, 1892.

Mary, daughter of Rev. Christopher, born in Durham, May 3, 1785; married Sept. 25, 1803, to William Beals, of Durham. She died June 27, 1894, and had eight children. Three died young:

- i. PHOEBE, b. Lisbon, Aug. 29, 1804; m. Ansel Gerrish.
- ii. BELINDA, b. Lisbon, March 1, 1808; m. Alvin Fogg.
- iii. SAMUEL, b. Lisbon, June 27, 1810; m. Maria Warren of Monmouth.
- iv. WILLIAM, b. Lisbon, May 6, 1814; m. Lucinda Bacon, Winthrop.
- v. ALBERT T., twins, b. Durham, April 17, 1816. Alfred died young. Albert m. first, Sept. 1, 1840, Abbie Fogg, of Augusta, who died March 5, 1852; no children; m. second, Hannah M. Thompson, of Wales. They had five children.
- vi. ALFRED,

Dea. Christopher, Jr., son of Rev. Christopher and Anna (Getchell) Tracy, born in Durham, July 13, 1788; married, Dec. 31, 1809, Margaret Getchell, daughter of Joseph Riggs Getchell, of Durham, born April 26, 1787; had four children, two adopted:

- i. LAVINIA N., b. Sept. 18, 1814; m. Thomas Woodbury, of Boston.
 - ii. ELVIRA J., b. Sept. 19, 1817; m. Bradford Sprague, of Boston.
 - iii. SOPHRONIA B., b. Oct. 9, 1723; d. Aug. 21, 1885, unmarried.
 - iv. SYLVIA A., b. April 22, 1826; d. Jan. 14, 1827.
- BETSEY W., an adopted daughter, married David Bowie, of Durham.
- FRANCIS J., an adopted son; d. Baton Rouge, La., Capt. Co. C, Thirty-First Maine Regiment.

Sally (or Sarah, as afterward called) Tracy, daughter of Rev. Christopher, was born in Durham, April 18, 1790; married first, Isaac Witham, June 12, 1810. They had three children:

- i. MARY ANN.
- ii. DANIEL.
- iii. CYRENA W., m. Jones, lived Damariscotta Mills.

Witham died, and Sally (or Sarah) married her sister Hannah's husband, Asa Gould, and they had four children:

iv. SARAH.

v. HARRIET.

vi. REV. GEORGE W. GOULD, born in Berlin, Me. (now Philipps), now living in Tileston, N. H.

vii. ROXYANN.

Sally (Sarah) Gould, died Feb. 27, 1876.

Asa, son Rev. Christopher, born in Durham, May 12, 1792 : married, 1814, Fanny Briggs, of Greene. He died in Carmel, April 29. They had six children. He used to preach under license. The children were :

- i. ARUNAH BRIGGS, b. in Greene, Me., Feb. 24, 1815 ; d. in Hartland, Me., Oct. 23, 1898. Only an adopted son (James Tracy).
- ii. FANNIE, b. Nov. 26, 1819 ; m. Enoch Waugh ; had two children, who died young.
- iii. OLIVER HERRICK, b. in Parkman, Aug. 10, 1823 ; d. in Carmel, 1847 or 1848.
- iv. LAVONIA GOULD, b. in Parkman, Aug. 23, 1830 ; m. James Corliss. One daughter living, who married Dr. Mason Harvey, and lives in Everett, Mass.
- v. ASA, JR., b. May 7, 1833 ; m. Flora Newcomb, and lives in Afton, Minn. They have eight children.
- vi. HARRIET LYDIA, b. Portland, Oct. 30, 1835 ; unmarried ; lives with Mrs. D. Harvey, Everett, Mass.

Samuel, son of Rev. Christopher, was born in Durham, April 11, 1794 : married May 10, 1815, Olive D. Tibbetts, of Columbia Falls. Samuel died Aug. 19, 1873 : had four children :

- i. BETSEY, b. June 6, 1816 ; died young.
- ii. POLLY, b. March 27, 1817 ; died young.
- iii. BETSEY S., b. Minot, Oct. 14, 1818 ; m. Elisha Keen, and had four children : Orland S., Ida F., unmarried, Izora and Fannie T., died young.
- iv. MARY SUSAN, died young.

Daniel Tracy, son of Rev. Christopher, born in Durham, April 6, 1796 ; married first, Polly Bicknell ; second, her sister Thirza Bicknell. He had seven children.

Children of Daniel and Polly Bicknell Tracy :

- i. HANNAH, m. John Cornish.
- ii. BELINDA, m. first William Cornish ; second, — Hall.
- iii. JAMES, m. Helen Sampson.
- iv. ANNA, m. Edward Edgecomb.
- v. MARY, m. Boynton Hewey.

Polly, wife of Daniel, died Sept. 23, 1830. Second wife, Thirza Bicknell, sister of Polly. Daniel and Thirza were married Dec. 19, 1850 : two children :

- vi. AVERLINE, m. Charles Allen.
- vii. MARGARET, m. E. Bicknell.

Daniel died March 23, 1875, was a licensed preacher.

Anna, daughter of Rev. Christopher Tracy, born in Durham, March 28, 1795 : married her cousin Daniel Tracy (son of Wheeler), of Gouldsboro. They settled in Berlin (now

Philipps). Me. Daniel died Feb. 7, 1845. They had twelve children:

- i. NELSON, b. May 4, 1813; m. Ann Maria Nash.
- ii. SARAH, b. Jan. 12, 1818; m. Newman French.
- iii. HULDAH A., b. Jan. 6, 1820; d. Nov. 25, 1846.
- iv. VILETT, b. Oct. 8, 1821; m. Benjamin Chick.
- v. ERI, b. Aug. 1, 1823; m. first, Lucy A. Pratt, July 9, 1830; second, Persis A. Chase, Jan. 18, 1859.
- vi. LYDIA L., b. June 21, 1825; m. Abel Corbett.
- vii. WILLIAM B., b. Nov. 16, 1827; d. Aug. 27, 1849, unmarried.
- viii. NANCY W., b. June 4, 1829; m. Samuel Joy; d. Sept. 3, 1851.
- ix. MARK ANN, b. Aug. 28, 1831; m. April 4, 1854, Charles W. Kyle; d. Feb. 27, 1898.
- x. GEORGE W., b. July 9, 1834; d. Nov. 24, 1851, unmarried.
- xi. MARGARET, b. March 25, 1836; d. 1898, unmarried.
- xii. ARVILLA G., b. Sept. 11, 1832; m. Charles Chick.

David, son of Rev. Christopher, b. in Durham, Oct. 6, 1801; married Sept. 1, 1822, Sally Sawyer; settled in Farmington, Me., and had four children:

- i. DR. CHRISTOPHER C., lived in Worcester, Mass; left one son, Frank, lives in Peterboro, N. H.
- ii. ELIZABETH, dead.
- iii. AMASA, dead.
- iv. HIRAM, dead.

Lydia, daughter of Rev. Christopher Tracy, born in Durham, Jan. 2, 1804; m. 1828, to William B. Joy, of Minot; had four children:

- i. SAMUEL, m. first, his cousin, Nancy Tracy, of Philipps; second, Harriet Hewey.
- ii. MARQUIS T., 15 Moore Court, Brunswick, Me.
- iii. LEWIS A.
- iv. CINDERELLA, died young.

A conservative estimate places the descendants of Jonathan Tracy of Gouldsboro, in Maine and New Brunswick, at not less than fifteen hundred. Many of them have filled prominent positions of trust and honor, and have helped no little in shaping the affairs of the State.

The name throughout the State has always been a synonym of honor. I never knew, or even heard of a Tracy, who was a descendant of Lieut. Thomas, that died a drunkard, or even indulged in intoxicating liquors to excess. And I have yet to learn that any single one was ever yet imprisoned for any crime whatever. I ask you if that is not a record to be proud of? And in the record on the other hand, there have been ministers, doctors, judges, lawyers, representatives to the State Legislature, adjutant-generals, editors, authors, bankers, United States Cabinet officers; and if I have been correctly informed, there have been some one of the descendants in the United States Congress or Senate from its formation to the present time. The name of Tracy has been perpetuated by being

given to various cities, towns, etc. There is Tracy City in Tennessee; Tracy and Tracy Junction, in Minnesota; Tracy Avenue, Chicago; Tracy Island in the Androscoggin River between Durham and Lisbon, Me.; and Tracy's Mills, Tracyville, and Tracy Station, N. B.

I will close this by once more charging you to so live that you may add new honor and lustre to our illustrious name of *Tracy*.

The following data has been received since going to press.

Page 22, line 22 should read—William B. Joy.

Page 25, line 12 should read—now Auburn.

Page 25, line 18 should read—Maria Merrill.

Page 25, line 19 should read—Alvin C. Shaw.

Page 25, line 31 should read—Brockett.

Page 26, line 27 should read—now Auburn.

Page 29, line 8 should read—Kilby.

Page 29, line 13 should read—Lillian M., b. 1876.

Page 29, line 35 should read—Woodbury Thomas.

Page 30, line 9 should read—Asa died April 29, 1874.

Page 30, line 22 should read—Harriet Lydia, b. Parkman.

Page 30, line 23 should read—Mrs. Dr. Harvey.

Page 31, line 12 should read—Mary Ann.

Page 31, line 13 should read—Mrs. Kyle died.

Page 31, line 23 should read—Col. Amasa lives in Vermont.

2504

